

NOT SO MANY OUT OF WORK, SAYS WILSON

Calls Jobless Tales Exaggerated and Sees No Signs of Business Depression.

INQUIRY TO BE EXTENDED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—President Wilson said in substance today that there have been many exaggerations as to the number of the unemployed in the period of business depression which he now regards as ended. He expressed himself on this point in announcing that the Department of Labor would extend its inquiry into the number of the unemployed to all the principal seaports and that with the aid of the figures being gathered by the larger municipalities it was intended that comprehensive data should be accumulated as to the demand for labor through the country.

Mr. Wilson took occasion to say that he found many evidences of optimism in the business outlook. He said he had information from many sources official and private that business is improving steadily and he added that there are no indications so far as he is aware of business depression now. There has been no depression, the President contended, west of the Mississippi.

The President attaches much importance, it is understood, to reports compiled by the Department of Commerce regarding the state of the business. The Department of Labor's investigation into the extent of unemployment, which was begun in New York, will be confined to the seaport cities, where the Government has adequate machinery for conducting it. This, said the President, is done in order that no additional appropriations may be sought from Congress.

The President said he had no reason to question the accuracy of the employment statistics compiled by city governments, but he indicated definitely that he believed misrepresentation as to the number of unemployed had been spread through the country for partisan purposes. Some statements regarding the number of unemployed in certain industries were made with utter disregard of the actual statistics, he asserted. Mr. Wilson said he had been informed that the municipal lodging houses in New York city are by no means crowded to capacity. Notwithstanding this fact, however, the Government has furnished lodging accommodations at Ellis Island to men without employment in New York city, transporting them to and from the island.

GLYNN CLAWHAMMER GONE.

But Ex-Governor Goes to Fordham Dinner Just the Same.

Martin H. Glynn, an alumnus of Capitol Hill as well as of Fordham, was accorded a prominent seat at the guest table at the sixty-sixth annual dinner of the Fordham Alumni Association at the Hotel Knickerbocker last night, even though ex-Gov. Glynn was not in evening clothes.

"There are only two ways one may get into an affair like this in evening clothes," said the former Governor when called upon to make a speech. "One is to be a clergyman like your reverend president here and the other is to be an ex-Governor who learns on the eve of sailing for the Panama Canal Zone that his wife has shipped off the trunk in which the evening clothes were folded away."

Dr. Cornelius F. Orben, who presided, had with him at the table besides ex-Gov. Glynn and the Rev. Thomas J. McClosky, S. J., rector of Fordham, Mr. Michael J. Lavelle, Charles W. Coleman, president of the St. Francis Xavier College alumni; Peter A. Shell, president of the Manhattan Alumni Association; J. Lynch Prendergast, president of the Georgetown alumni; John J. McTigue, president of the Holy Cross College alumni; Daniel Brady, Col. Louis D. Conley, the Rev. Robert H. Johnston, S. J., the Rev. Thomas J. Lynch, Edwin S. Murphy and Mr. Charles McCreedy.

The father rector of Fordham told of a new science hall in contemplation at Fordham, to be known as Cardinal Farley Hall, which "will not be a dormitory to make students go to sleep but a building to house our engineering courses, where religion and science will work together to wake people up."

BOMB SET TO BLOW UP CAFE.

Would Have Wrecked Building If Not Found, Says Egan.

A bomb containing enough explosives to blow out the side of a quarry—in the opinion of Inspector Owen Egan of the Bureau of Combustibles at Police Headquarters—was discovered in the rear room of an eating place at 279 Fourth avenue last evening. A bartender found it ten minutes before closing time, which was 7 o'clock.

Frank Fell, the bartender for Mohr & Elder, the proprietors, found the bomb suspended by a wire into the window of the rear room. It was an olive oil can wrapped in newspaper and with a candle burning on top. The burning down of the candle was designed to set the newspaper afire after the cafe had closed up, light a fuse and set off three sticks of dynamite in the can.

Fell put the can in a pail of water as soon as he found it and Elder called in the police. When Inspector Egan examined the bomb at the East Twenty-second street police station he said that it would have completely wrecked the four story building.

DEATH RATE DECREASE.

Decline Equivalent to 171 Lives Saved Reported by City.

The city's death rate declined sharply last week, the rate being 13.10 deaths per thousand population as against 14.6 in 1914. Inasmuch as for the first two weeks of this year the rate was much higher than the same period in 1914 and the decrease last week was enough to make the total since the first of the present year less than the rate for a similar period in 1914. Board of Health officials feel much relief, particularly as a week ago they could not assign a reason for the sharp increase.

The decrease is equivalent to a decrease of 171 deaths. Deaths from influenza were the same as for the same week in 1914; deaths from heart disease, diseases of the digestive system, pulmonary tuberculosis, Bright's disease and nephritis were considerably less. More people died from pneumonia than in the corresponding week of 1914, but less than during the week ended January 16, 1915.

CAN'T WAKE SLEEPING GIRL.

Eight-Year-Old Child Unconscious Since Sunday Night.

SATVILE, N. Y., Jan. 26.—For more than forty-eight hours Bernice Otto, 8 years old, has been in a sound sleep in which even physicians have failed to wake her.

The girl, who is the daughter of Thomas Otto, went to sleep at 8 o'clock Sunday evening. Mrs. Otto is a Christian Scientist and she opposed her husband's desire to call a physician until this morning. When Dr. H. H. Ross was called, but his efforts to rouse the child were without success.

ROCKEFELLER, JR., TELLS OF FATHER'S GIVING PLANS



John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

Continued from First Page.

It was decided that after the afternoon session she should accompany him to his office and tell him about conditions in the mining camps. Before the afternoon session began, however, Mr. Rockefeller told her they would have to wait.

"I expected to be through here early this afternoon," he said to THE SUN reporter, "but you know that I am to go on again to-morrow and may possibly be here all day. I will have a talk with her just as soon as I get through here."

Walsh Not Well Pleased.

Chairman Walsh doesn't altogether like Mr. Rockefeller's way of answering questions and so indicated several times yesterday. Commissioner Ballard, on the other hand, told him after the hearing that he liked it immensely. He said that he thought it best for all that Mr. Rockefeller say what he wanted to, going into details on all occasions, and explaining the exact situation where he could.

There was another record crowd and police lines had to be established. Mr. Rockefeller rebelled yesterday against the police precautions to protect him from cranks. He asked that the guard of men from Police Headquarters be discontinued because while he appreciated the courtesy he did not believe in the necessity of protection. Plain clothes men remained stationed among the spectators nevertheless.

During the course of the hearing Chairman Walsh read a letter sent to the commission by William J. Dalton of Cleveland, Ohio, who said that he had been permanently injured in the mines of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and could get no redress, although he had written to Mr. Rockefeller, his father, Secretary of State Bryan and others. A reply from the latter would take a month, said that Mr. Rockefeller was on a vacation and could not attend to the matter.

"Did you receive or did you reply to Mr. Dalton's letter?"

"No. I have no recollection of the letter at all. Did the commission get the only copy? Bryan and other distinguished citizens? I should think it might be interesting to know what they wrote."

"If you are interested you might ask Mr. Dalton," replied Mr. Walsh. "You have his address."

Respect for Old Standards.

Mr. Rockefeller again showed a disposition to protect the officials of the company by refusing to say he would discharge them until he knew all of the facts in any particular case. He disclosed no theories on a variety of questions.

He indicated a disposition to judge old questions by old standards.

"Have you ever estimated how much effort and time it would take to inform yourself of all these conditions in Colorado?"

Chairman Walsh had figured out that Mr. Rockefeller's father had got \$9,280,000 income out of the Colorado mines in ten years. He said that in that time \$52,000,000 had been paid in wages to the 150,000 employees.

"Now, I would like to know," he said, "if you think it would be socially desirable that these 150,000 men who work the mines should receive only ten times the income of one man who has never been there?"

"Mr. Chairman, I see no connection between the return on an investment and wages paid. I think employees should receive full wages, which they have, and that capital should get a fair return on its investment, which it has not in this instance. Labor has been better off than it is in the savings banks. It is a question of active capital or capital that remains in the bank. In this case capital provided work for thousands of men and paid fair wages while it made less return than if it had done nothing."

The morning session opened with the rereading of Mr. Rockefeller's statement that he would be glad to receive suggestions from the commission as to abuses in the Colorado mining camps and to exert himself in remedying them.

"Open the doors and let hungry men in," Accordingly the doors were thrown open and the 252 women and 2,648 men—Tom Merry's actual count—began to file into the little store for their loaves of bread. Their excitement began. There was a great deal of pushing and shoving, a deal of active marching by three policemen and a sergeant, a taking of moving pictures by a film company from an automobile and an attempt on the part of two I. W. W. agitators to lure the bread line away to the Second avenue corner to be talked to and harangued.

The two agitators failed to gain an audience, because the men in the bread line wanted bread more than they wanted to hear speeches, but the agitators distributed hundreds of handbills announcing a mass meeting in Union Square on Saturday, "convened by the I. W. W. employment committee, headquarters 64 East Fourth street."

After the part in politics was over, Mr. Merry's high good humor, which had been greatly stimulated by the receipt of a \$100 check on the day before, was again stirred by news of the men in the bread line.

Leading the donations was another check for \$100. It came from E. J. T., who stipulated that his full name should not be disclosed. Other contributions were: \$25, Miss E. C. Larson, Thomasville, Ga.; \$25, Mrs. Ernest Ehrmann; \$5, D. S.; \$2.50, O. B. Hill, and \$2, S. M. Lawrence. It made a total of \$158.50.

Checks for the bread fund should be made payable to THE SUN. Checks and money should be sent to the main office at THE SUN Building.

"That's enough," commanded Bright.

'Mother' Jones.

"Will you suggest," asked Chairman Walsh, "what you think the commission should do to inform you of conditions out there?"

"I should hardly venture to suggest to such a commission as this," replied Mr. Rockefeller, "but if you have any specific ideas about what should be done I shall be glad to consider them."

"Might I suggest then," countered the chairman with just a trace of sarcasm, "that it would be well to read the testimony taken before this commission in Colorado and so to inform yourself concerning these matters in which as a director of the company you are interested?"

"Yes, I shall do that; but I had hoped you might have something specific to suggest in the way of improvement," replied Mr. Rockefeller.

Turning again to conditions in the mining districts Mr. Walsh asked the witness if he thought it proper for company officials to instruct the miners it maintains in the camps as to what their opinions should be.

"I should say it was not. I think the miner in the mining camp should have the same privileges as any other citizen and should speak freely what he thinks."

Judgment According to Facts.

"Thinking that way would you as a director vote to remove an executive officer who had instructed a miner?"

"Mr. Chairman, I want to be perfectly frank. I am not trying to avoid answering your questions, but I must make it clear that in justice to the officers of our company I cannot say what I would do in any case without first knowing all the facts and rendering a judgment according to them."

Mr. Rockefeller said he was opposed to violence and upon reference being made to the fact that the sheriff of Huerfano county had sworn in 326 deputies before the strike started and that a company official had assumed responsibility for supplying arms and explosives, he was asked if he did not believe such procedure a menace to a republican form of government.

"I am familiar with the facts in the case," replied Mr. Rockefeller, "and it would be impossible for me to say what measures should have been taken to protect the property of the company and the lives of the men who remained at work."

"I should say that anything which interferes with democratic government is to be deplored and avoided. But I should say also that if a man broke into my house it would be the duty of the police to protect my property and my family, but under certain circumstances might have to do something myself. I think that is a parallel case."

"Governed by Circumstances."

"I should say that if the officers of the company felt that danger was impending to life and property in a remote section where the usual protection against violence is inadequate it would be their duty to take such action as they could, and while the measures taken might not be the best they may have been as good as could be got under the circumstances."

"The officers probably felt that their first duty was to protect the property of the company. But personally I should say that democratic principles should be upheld."

When Chairman Walsh described the deputies as "men who might have been criminals and even red handed murderers," Mr. Rockefeller suggested that in perfect fairness it might be proper that these deputies were not "criminals and even red handed murderers," but ordinary, decent citizens. He said he thought that the measures taken might not be the best, but that the men in the bread situations without aid from private corporations, but he thought that there were instances where the men in the bread whatever means were necessary to protect property should be taken.

"Do you believe that corporations should take the law in their own hands? It is against the law in many States. I believe the practice is harmful and wrong. It should be stopped so that if any of our officers admitted that I would feel that if a man did a dishonest thing in one instance he would do it in another and the men in the bread line have such a man associated with me in business."

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COLONEL GIVES IDLE PART OF NOBEL PRIZE

Continued from First Page.

It cannot get jobs. The citizenship of New York must and can assume the burden of this problem and this is why the church plan is going to do much, and the good neighbor plan, by which citizens able to will take on themselves the responsibility for some needy family."

ALDERMEN SET ASIDE \$131,000 FOR JOBLESS

While the other city authorities are still trying to find out what public works can be speeded in order to distribute jobs to the unemployed before the end of winter the Aldermen are taking specific action. They appropriated yesterday \$131,000 for contracts of this sort.

For the employment of laborers in clearing dead and dying trees from the parks of The Bronx \$101,000 was appropriated. Park Commissioner Whittle reported that more than 600 men would be needed for the task and that the city would get back about \$40,000 from the sale of firewood and timber.

The Aldermen also allowed \$30,000 for repairing and repainting Manhattan Viaduct, which carries Riverside Drive across the flat lands in the neighborhood of 125th street. Moreover, the board appropriated \$10,000 to be paid to the Army Board in case the Commissioner of Charities has to use the Sixty-ninth and Twelfth Regiment armories for dormitories to house a possible overflow of homeless men from the Municipal lodging house.

Unanimously the Aldermen voted \$25,500 for equipping fifty-three public schools with kitchens to supply the children with "penny lunches." At first Alderman Cole objected, saying that the Board of Education lacked horse sense and that it wasn't clear just what use it would make of the money. Henry H. Curran, majority leader, explained that it would enable 35,000 underfed children to buy food at nominal prices. He said the plan had been successfully tried in seventeen schools and was self-sustaining.

Alderman Dowling, Tammany leader, feared that the appropriation would be an entering wedge for the "employment of 15,000 efficiency engineers to measure up and fix 45,000 chefs to cook it." He complained that the milk stations were charging 8 cents a quart for milk and were costing the city \$125,000 a year. He thought it would be cheaper for the city to buy food and give it to the poor.

President McAneny defended the milk stations and said: "The purpose of the penny lunches is to build up a better race of health throughout the city. We must begin with the children. If they are poorly fed, undernourished, they will grow to manhood and womanhood in that condition. The money spent in milk stations is really a great economy. In one big district the death rate among young babies was reduced nearly 3,000 in one year. The city is getting more sensible every day. It knows that some people, through misfortune, are ill fed. To make them good citizens we must see that they are well fed. That isn't paternalism."

Mr. Cole and Mr. Dowling withdrew their objections.

City Chamberlain Bruere and members of the Mayor's committee on unemployment attended a mass meeting of members of the Building Trades Employers Association late yesterday afternoon in the Builders Exchange, 35 West Thirty-second street, called to take measures for meeting the situation caused by the unusual number of unemployed building mechanics and laborers.

The meeting was attended by 500 building contractors, representing more than thirty trade associations for five months.

Employers estimated that more than 60 per cent of the building mechanics were idle. In normal winters from 30 to 35 per cent of the men are out of work.

Addresses were made by Mr. Bruere, William Crawford, president of the Building Trades Employers Association, and a number of representatives of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

The contractors passed by an unanimous vote the following resolutions offered by Otto N. Edlitz of Marc Edlitz & Son: "The Building Trades Employers Association in mass meeting assembled this day, January 26, 1915, recommends and urges that every firm and corporation carry out to the fullest the following resolutions to the end that the unemployment now existing in the building industry shall be ameliorated as far as possible."

"1. That the building industry should patronize to the greatest extent practicable the local manufacturers and shops for the purchase of building materials at this time."

"2. That the work now available on buildings be distributed among the largest number of individuals practicable by working part time, or by having men in shifts, or one shift the one week and one shift the next week alternately as far as is possible, consistent with the nature of the work."

"3. That when it becomes necessary to lay off men, preference of employment shall be given to the married men."

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February Sale of Furniture

(ORIGINAL)

TODAY

is the First Day of Courtesy

When Advance Selections May be Made; Purchases to Date from Next Month

No householder can afford to overlook this Sale. No man or woman upon whom rests responsibility for the furnishing of home, club, or hotel, and for the practicing of true economy.

It is like no other Sale.

There are very few men or women—not two in a hundred thousand—who can make in one day what they will save today by coming to Broadway and Ninth and selecting the furniture they need.

In the Sale

\$946,000 worth of furniture—Wanamaker rating.

All woods and finishes, for every room in the house.

10 to 50 per cent. under regular prices.

Average savings twenty-five per cent.

Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Galleries, New Building.

John Wanamaker, New York

BOY SEEKS FORD JOB BY FAKE CRIME RECORD

Charles Pomerantz "Breaks Things Up" at Home Hoping to Get Detroit Work.

Charles Pomerantz, 17 years old, of 209 Eldridge street, got himself arrested and jailed yesterday and then concocted a boastful criminal record for himself all for the sake of attracting the attention of Henry Ford, the Detroit automobile manufacturer, who recently said he could reform any convict by work.

Pomerantz, who is a native of Poland, was arrested on a charge of larceny of a bicycle. During that time he has caused no end of family discord, culminating in a purposeful outbreak yesterday which secured the arrest he desired.

On his father's complaint he was held by Magistrate Duell in the Essex Market Court in \$300 bail, charged with disorderly conduct. He had scarcely been looked in the prison pen when he called for paper and pen and drew up a fanciful criminal record in the form of a letter addressed to the automobile maker at the Hotel Belmont.

Among the qualifications for a job with Mr. Ford, which he set forth in this remarkable document, young Pomerantz told of being so bad in school that he had to leave before graduation. Then, the letters run, he got his working papers, learned thievery "from boys of the underworld" and was fired from several jobs for dishonesty.

He also described two thefts of shoes, one of 120 pairs and one of \$150 worth from a dealer at 127 Duane street. The boy admits too that he finally "broke up things" at home by getting arrested in order that Ford might be persuaded to give him a job in Detroit, though he had no money for fare.

The police and his family say there is no foundation for the "criminal" record, though he did raise ructions at home in the last few days.

Woman Leaps Into Bay After Search for Work.

After hunting for work from house to house all day yesterday in Sheephead Bay, Leona Schaller, 22, of 23 Sherman street, Passaic, N. J., attempted suicide by jumping from the end of a small pier at the foot of Emmons avenue. Jim Corral, who has a rowboat ferry between the dock and Plum Island, pulled her from the water. She was sent to the Coney Island Hospital.

She was taken to the Coney Island police station on a charge of attempted suicide.

The conference will last for three days. After the part in politics was over, Mr. Merry's high good humor, which had been greatly stimulated by the receipt of a \$100 check on the day before, was again stirred by news of the men in the bread line.

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Boys, it's your turn to-day! And we want you and your parents to remember always, that when we advertise the sale of special purchases like these—the values quoted are the prices these goods would regularly sell for in our stores.

The qualities are our standard qualities, and "your money back if you want it," applies to them as to everything we ever sell.

1000 boys' silk scarfs. Our regular 50c. quality. 25c.

600 pairs of boys' gray mocha gloves. Our regular \$1.00 quality. 55c.

For Dad—\$1.50 negligee shirts. \$1.05.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY Three Broadway Stores at Warren St. 13th St. 34th St.

More Time for Stevens Workers. The volunteer workers who are endeavoring to raise \$1,200,000 for Stevens Institute of Technology met at the Machinery Club, Hudson Terminal Building yesterday, and learned from President Alexander G. Humphreys that the campaign has been extended to this Friday. Meetings will be held at the same place at 1 o'clock each day until then, when it is hoped that the full amount will have been raised.

Harvard Teachers Return Salaries. CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 26.—As a result of President Lowell's statement in his annual report that there is a deficit in the Harvard University accounts several professors have turned their salaries into the general fund of the corporation.

Canadian Northern Shows Loss. The Canadian Northern Railway for the year ended June 30, 1914, shows gross earnings of \$23,831,329 against \$24,527,478 in the year previous. The surplus was \$304,505 against \$844,723, equivalent to .39 of 1 per cent. against 1.10 per cent. earned in the previous year.

Full Time Again FOR OIL PLANT WORKERS. The officials of the Tidewater Oil Company announced yesterday that the employees of the big plant in Bayonne would resume working on full time in the latter part of this week. Soon after the strike the men who are tramp working full time at the Standard Oil Company have kept their money about the plant.